

The Sun

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1895.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will be so kind as to send them to the office of the Sun, we will be glad to accept them.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Sun, Press and New York American is now at 21 to 22 and 23. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Census Constitution of New York—Important Developments.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with our late Constitutional Convention is the icy and acid manner in which the Republican press treat the exposure of its extraordinary inadequacy. The Albany Evening Journal, having editorially sided with the State organ of the Republican party, took an early opportunity to explain that if there had been a thought of the election of a majority of Republican delegates, the Convention would have been constituted in a very different character, so far as that party was concerned.

The many knotty questions that have arisen in the endeavor to act upon the novel provisions of the Constitution need not be referred to at length. One of the most striking was that in reference to legislation in regard to "the property affairs or government of cities," which came in question in connection with the bill relating to the income of our city. It reached Mayor SROOK a few days before the Legislature adjourned, and was not accepted by him; but his non-acceptance was not transmitted until after the adjournment. By the twelfth article of the newly constituted fundamental law, the Mayor of the city involved enjoys in such an instance an interdictory veto in the effect of a refusal to "accept" the bill on behalf of the city, while the Legislature is in session, before it can be acted on by the Governor. Then the bill must be passed again by the Legislature. If it does not so pass, the Mayor's non-acceptance acts as an absolute veto, destroying the measure. There is no requirement that such a bill should be passed long enough before the session expires to allow the Legislature to act on it again; nor is there any special guidance as to the consequence of non-acceptance after the Legislature has adjourned. The legal profession have been all at sea in construing this all-shod form of constitutional construction.

Mr. JAMES C. CARTER made public an elaborate opinion on the subject. He held that "no doubt the imperative language of the constitutional provision was mandatory," but that we must "give great heed as to the consequences which would flow from any particular interpretation." He was satisfied that it was the intent of the section in question "that any failure by the Mayor to perform his duty after the closing of the Legislature should not have the effect of precluding that action by the Governor, either by way of approval or disapproval." Remarkably further, "Should it be held that the certificate of the Mayor was indispensable, the consequence would be to bestow upon him an absolute veto in respect to all special city bills passed during the last fifteen days of the session." Further, he said, "One of the most common rules of interpretation requires us to ascertain a purpose and meaning to every legislative provision, and the rule is particularly applicable to constitutional enactments, which are presumed to be drawn with extreme care, and to contain no useless matter."

He concludes his advice that the Governor should sign the bill, notwithstanding the actuality of the situation, with this observation: "Should the Governor sign the present bill, and the question of the validity should come before the courts, doubts, indeed, might be entertained; but who could say that its incompatibility with the Constitution 'was manifest and irrefragable'?" This certainly was an opinion "as is an opinion."

Our conservative Governor, looking over the ground, so full of pitfalls, with the legal search lights which he keeps on guard, decided that he could not prudently follow Mr. CARTER's pathless lead. He found that the Constitution declared that "whenever, during a session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or of cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject, as are other bills, to the action of the Governor." Here was a bill marked with the constitutional "non-acceptance," and the Legislature not in session. And he was asked to treat it as if the Legislature had actually passed it again after the Mayor's veto, when, in truth, if the Legislature were in session, it might conclude after the Mayor's action that it ought not to be passed, and have so acted. There was no provision in the Constitution to guard against the contingency of its not being arrived. He concluded that it was not his prerogative to supply the deficiencies with constitutional patchwork to cover the hiatus. He evidently thought that it would be better to call another Convention to provide an operative Constitution. He treated the bill in question as dead. There have been other dilemmas arising under the new Constitution of a like serious character.

It was the only Constitutional Convention ever organized, anywhere or at any time, that was controlled by extreme partisan considerations and kept under the whip of party causes in its essential duties; and that, too, with so narrow a margin of a majority that the most diligence and discipline, and some dangerous and trying concessions, were required to keep the voting members up to the requirement. The Democratic representatives, with few exceptions, fell considerably short of the time-honored party record and traditions in Constitutional making, as they did also in personal and party spirit. They should have resigned in a body, when they were so absolutely ignored by the caucus rule. It would have been a very valuable issue. The great, glaring purpose of the majority was to obtain party advantage in the legislative apportionment, and restriction in the representation of Democratic strongholds. After that was accomplished, little attention appears to have been given by them to the business of building up a structure of fundamental law properly proportioned, and with suitable provisions for the exigencies of government.

The consequence was that demoralization became linked with usurpation, and it became a sort of "go-as-you-please" procession of the majority.

Hence the uncertainty which has settled on the reconstructive portion of the new Constitution. The strange developments, heretofore published, in regard to section 20 of Article III, are supplemented in a

striking way by our citations in another column of this paper. This section, it will be remembered, conferred on the "Commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes," authority to suspend at will the restraints on the Legislature in voting away railroads and other franchises of cities described in section 18 of the same article.

The arrangement in the new Constitution by which subordinate Commissioners who are the mere creatures of the Legislature, deriving their existence under the authority of a statutory provision repeatable at any time, are invested with the flat to suspend or enforce a constitutional regulation of the character in question, is in every way a farcical absurdity. It would have been comparatively more sensible to confer the power of constitutional suspension on the Legislature itself, because it is an elective body, and for lawmaking purposes represents the whole people of the State. But how ridiculous it would have been to declare that the Legislature should not pass special laws giving away by their votes most enriching rights and franchises to persons of the town selection, except when the members chose to do so by suspending the constitutional restriction which stands in the way!

The excuse given for the incorporation of the power authorizing three irresponsible subordinates to suspend essential restraints upon legislation is that an amendment to the Constitution originating with the Legislature itself, in the year 1874, created such a provision. It was a compromise arrangement to secure legislative approval, and adopted from the necessity of the case; but in effect it compromised every one connected with it. It stood as a blot on that page of the constitutional history of the State. In the year 1883 the effect of this amendment came before the Court of Appeals, and the Court, in its present opinion, delivered the opinion and judgment that it was a temporary provision applicable to the Commissioners of Revision then in office. Accordingly, the Commissioners had done their work and ceased to exist, and section 18 in question, containing the salutary reformatory restraint on legislative corruption, was then absolute (29 N. Y., 127). The twenty-fifth section, conferring the absurd and dangerous power to suspend the legislative restriction referred to, thus became obsolete, and it had rested quietly in its grave for nearly twenty years, when it was resurrected and galvanized into the deformity which holds a place in the new Constitution.

The Constitutional Convention of 1894 was clothed with unlimited power to make a Constitution. Nothing that had gone before it could bind it. Every word of every line of the constitutional law was open to change. Accordingly, the new Constitution made most radical changes, largely dictated by partisan considerations for which the caucus contrivance was necessary to force them upon the minority. The first duty of the Convention should have been to abrogate, expunge, and wipe out ineffaceably the obsolete section in question, not only because it was at an end, but because it should never have existed and was a broad burlesque on the very name of a Constitution. But so far from this necessary obligation being recognized, when the new Constitution came to be printed after its adoption, it was found that the obnoxious section had been re-enacted by the Convention and occupied a place alongside the new provisions, as a permanent part of the organic law, there to remain until the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen!

Upon our calling attention to this surprising as well as alarming act of the Convention, we received letters from two-thirds of its members declaring that the section in question had never been considered in the Convention; and denouncing its incorporation as a wrong and a gross deception. Many columns of THE SUN were taken up with reiterations of this declaration.

To-day we publish communications entirely from the Republican majority giving emphatic expression to the same conclusion. Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH says its adoption was an "oversight" and it should never have been incorporated in the new Constitution; yet he considers it imperative for the reasons he gives with his usual perspicuity. Mr. JESSE JOHNSON takes the same ground, but thinks that so long as the present Revising Commission remain in office with Mr. LEXCORN as Chairman, "we could safely trust that the power would never be used." Mr. LOUIS MARSHALL finds his chief consolation in the conviction that "nobody who values his official life would dare to report to the Legislature a bill, or amendment to a bill, of a private or local character, which would meet with public opposition." But if they should err as to the public feeling, or if they did not value their official life, what then? Mr. W. J. MORRIS finds nothing to fall back on but the "long and high character" of the present Revising Commission. Mr. P. ABOT styles the act of the Convention, in expunging the alien and unwelcome section, "an inadvertence." He thinks, however, that the Constitution is desecrated by the presence in it of this very dead and worthless provision.

But when we come to the source from which the new Constitution emanated, that august body, the Committee of Constitutional Revision in the Convention, we are enabled to put the Chairman of the committee on the stand and a new light of many colors breaks upon the scene. He declares, against the testimony of so great a cloud of witnesses, that it was not an "oversight," nor an "inadvertence," nor a "mistake," nor a "kindness." The Committee of Revision on this question, taking ground against a great weight of authority, fostered with extremely quiet but industrious solitude the twenty-third section into the existence it bears. It was in many respects the most important section in the Constitution. Even the committee that prepared the address to the Convention, to "The People of the State," composed of eight of the most prominent members, including the Chairman of the Convention, were kept in entire ignorance of the transaction. While these specifying gentlemen were in explanations of the most minute features of the new Constitution, they do not say a word on the subject of the re-enactment of the twenty-third section and the extended life attempted to be given to it. The provision in the new Constitution regarding the abrogation or amendment of any of its provisions, powerfully illuminates the whole subject. It is the usual constitutional safeguard against changes in the organic law. It is copied from previous Constitutions. It is section 1 of Article XIV. In the following words:

"SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by the Assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the next taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if such amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to pass the same, and it shall be the duty of the Governor to execute the same."

It is all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the votes cast at such election, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval."

This provision is applicable to section eighteen in question, as to all the world except the Commissioners to revise the statutes, who can suspend any part of that section at will. So that if the Governor, Legislature, and every voter in the State should desire to change that section in any manner, it could only be done at the end of three years in the dilatory and difficult way provided in the Constitution itself. Yet the Commissioners of Revision can from any motive, interested or otherwise, or in the interest of others, suspend the section at will. Think of the enormous interests that could be made dependent on its suspension! It appears, in fact, to have been the work of the Committee of Revision alone, composed of the following controlling Republican members, in addition to the Chairman: Messrs. C. W. HAWLEY, W. H. SEXTON, and N. A. WOODWARD; and it is sufficiently apparent that the Convention itself had no conscious responsibility in the premises. The Chairman of that committee, Mr. FORT, says the question as to whether the section could be considered obsolete really came up in their committee; and on that point they overruled the Court of Appeals. He says, "We were of the opinion that it was not obsolete." He specifies two grounds for the act of the committee:

"First: That the Commissioners of Revision had only partly completed some commendable work in revising the statutes; and

"Secondly: A revision and simplification of our Code of Civil Procedure had been advocated by the State Bar Association and others, and he goes on to inquire: "What would be the result in connection with the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure?" He answers to the latter inquiry that the section in question could no more apply to the Code than it could to the Code of the State of New York. "The Code of Civil Procedure" is "an act relating to courts, officers of justice, and civil proceedings," to matters of practice in civil actions that are not touched upon in the remotest degree by the eighteenth section of the Constitution, relating to special and general laws and the whole restriction upon the former. So, too, in regard to the Commissioners of Revision of the Statutes; they were not engaged in any duty that could in the remotest degree involve the section in question. In truth the incorporation of a member in question in the Constitution, when it is carefully considered, is without the slightest excuse; it has not a legal stand upon; it is utterly helpless and defenseless. It has no support in the allegations that the present Commissioners of Revision are good men, and would never exercise the power given to them. That is an argument against any Constitution, in an era of individual goodness. But how will it be if so much goodness and wisdom should pass away?

We have, however, received further information upon this section that reflects a still more lurid light on the little concealing cabal who are the exclusive authors of the twenty-third section as it stands. We are informed by a prominent member of the Convention that it was actually proposed by a member of the Committee of Revision to enlarge the range of the section, so as to provide that in regard to a bill proposed by the Statute Revisers, the Governor should not have the power of veto.

The member who made this proposition must have had a very large and dangerous legislative axe to grind, or an entire axe factory, which he knew could not safely pass the ordeal of inspection in the Executive chamber. Who was this interested conspirator who wished to suppress the veto power? "This twenty-third section as it stands in the new Constitution is a reproach to the intelligence of our people, and a public scandal. The Legislature should lose no time in proposing an amendment for its complete abrogation. But the whole ground covered by it needs to be well picketed and guarded, for we may be assured that great efforts will be made by the approaching Legislature to induce the present Commissioners of Statute Revision to establish a precedent that will open the door to all legislative licentiousness and grossness which the section was designed to guard against."

Earnings of Women Graduates.

In a pamphlet published by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, are set forth the results of an interesting inquiry as to the wages paid in various occupations to women who have received a collegiate training. The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain, first, whether the pay obtained by women in professional, technical, and mercantile pursuits is, as has been often alleged, greatly inferior to that received by men for the same work; and, secondly, to what causes such inferiority, if it exists, should be attributed. A large number of pertinent queries were sent out, and answers were secured from 451 female employees and from 104 employers of women. The returns seem to be fairly representative, emanating from different portions of the country, and covering a considerable range of employment. From the tabulated results we extract some striking and suggestive information.

Of the schedules filled up by women graduates only 437 answer the question regarding conjugal condition. It appears that, of these replying, 387 were single, 28 were married, and 20 were widowed. With regard to occupations, we observe that 169 were teachers, 47 were librarians or engaged in library work, 28 were stenographers or typewriters, 22 were nurses or superintendents of nursing, 19 were journalists, 19 others described themselves as clerks, and the rest were distributed among a multiplicity of vocations. To the inquiry touching age 78 answered declined to make any response; 20 were under 20, 83 were under 25; 119 were 25, but under 30; 111 were 30, but under 40; and 47 confessed to being more than fifty years old. It is further to be noted that of the total number answering the queries, 338 had some remunerative occupation besides their main work, while seventy-four confined themselves to one kind of employment. Moreover, 117 reported that they were more or less distracted by domestic or other outside cares, but 299 were not drawn away from the calling in which they sought a livelihood. Of the whole number, 350, or 77 per cent., avowed that their wages were sufficient for their support; in 48 cases they were inadequate; while 53 persons gave no information on this point.

We come to the actual wages earned by women who have received a collegiate training, and to a comparison of these with those paid to men. Of the 403 supplying data under this head, six received less than \$20 a

month; 88 got \$25, but under \$30; 144 obtained \$30, but under \$35; 107 got \$35, but under \$40; 75 got \$40, but under \$45; 53 got \$45, but under \$50; 37 got \$50, but under \$55; 23 got \$55, but under \$60; 13 got \$60, but under \$65; 7 got \$65, but under \$70; 3 got \$70, but under \$75; 2 got \$75, but under \$80; 1 got \$80, but under \$85; 1 got \$85, but under \$90; 1 got \$90, but under \$95; 1 got \$95, but under \$100; 1 got \$100, but under \$105; 1 got \$105, but under \$110; 1 got \$110, but under \$115; 1 got \$115, but under \$120; 1 got \$120, but under \$125; 1 got \$125, but under \$130; 1 got \$130, but under \$135; 1 got \$135, but under \$140; 1 got \$140, but under \$145; 1 got \$145, but under \$150; 1 got \$150, but under \$155; 1 got \$155, but under \$160; 1 got \$160, but under \$165; 1 got \$165, but under \$170; 1 got \$170, but under \$175; 1 got \$175, but under \$180; 1 got \$180, but under \$185; 1 got \$185, but under \$190; 1 got \$190, but under \$195; 1 got \$195, but under \$200; 1 got \$200, but under \$205; 1 got \$205, but under \$210; 1 got \$210, but under \$215; 1 got \$215, but under \$220; 1 got \$220, but under \$225; 1 got \$225, but under \$230; 1 got \$230, but under \$235; 1 got \$235, but under \$240; 1 got \$240, but under \$245; 1 got \$245, but under \$250; 1 got \$250, but under \$255; 1 got \$255, but under \$260; 1 got \$260, but under \$265; 1 got \$265, but under \$270; 1 got \$270, but under \$275; 1 got \$275, but under \$280; 1 got \$280, but under \$285; 1 got \$285, but under \$290; 1 got \$290, but under \$295; 1 got \$295, but under \$300; 1 got \$300, but under \$305; 1 got \$305, but under \$310; 1 got \$310, but under \$315; 1 got \$315, but under \$320; 1 got \$320, but under \$325; 1 got \$325, but under \$330; 1 got \$330, but under \$335; 1 got \$335, but under \$340; 1 got \$340, but under \$345; 1 got \$345, but under \$350; 1 got \$350, but under \$355; 1 got \$355, but under \$360; 1 got \$360, but under \$365; 1 got \$365, but under \$370; 1 got \$370, but under \$375; 1 got \$375, but under \$380; 1 got \$380, but under \$385; 1 got \$385, but under \$390; 1 got \$390, but under \$395; 1 got \$395, but under \$400; 1 got \$400, but under \$405; 1 got \$405, but under \$410; 1 got \$410, but under \$415; 1 got \$415, but under \$420; 1 got \$420, but under \$425; 1 got \$425, but under \$430; 1 got \$430, but under \$435; 1 got \$435, but under \$440; 1 got \$440, but under \$445; 1 got \$445, but under \$450; 1 got \$450, but under \$455; 1 got \$455, but under \$460; 1 got \$460, but under \$465; 1 got \$465, but under \$470; 1 got \$470, but under \$475; 1 got \$475, but under \$480; 1 got \$480, but under \$485; 1 got \$485, but under \$490; 1 got \$490, but under \$495; 1 got \$495, but under \$500; 1 got \$500, but under \$505; 1 got \$505, but under \$510; 1 got \$510, but under \$515; 1 got \$515, but under \$520; 1 got \$520, but under \$525; 1 got \$525, but under \$530; 1 got \$530, but under \$535; 1 got \$535, but under \$540; 1 got \$540, but under \$545; 1 got \$545, but under \$550; 1 got \$550, but under \$555; 1 got \$555, but under \$560; 1 got \$560, but under \$565; 1 got \$565, but under \$570; 1 got \$570, but under \$575; 1 got \$575, but under \$580; 1 got \$580, but under \$585; 1 got \$585, but under \$590; 1 got \$590, but under \$595; 1 got \$595, but under \$600; 1 got \$600, but under \$605; 1 got \$605, but under \$610; 1 got \$610, but under \$615; 1 got \$615, but under \$620; 1 got \$620, but under \$625; 1 got \$625, but under \$630; 1 got \$630, but under \$635; 1 got \$635, but under \$640; 1 got \$640, but under \$645; 1 got \$645, but under \$650; 1 got \$650, but under \$655; 1 got \$655, but under \$660; 1 got \$660, but under \$665; 1 got \$665, but under \$670; 1 got \$670, but under \$675; 1 got \$675, but under \$680; 1 got \$680, but under \$685; 1 got \$685, but under \$690; 1 got \$690, but under \$695; 1 got \$695, but under \$700; 1 got \$700, but under \$705; 1 got \$705, but under \$710; 1 got \$710, but under \$715; 1 got \$715, but under \$720; 1 got \$720, but under \$725; 1 got \$725, but under \$730; 1 got \$730, but under \$735; 1 got \$735, but under \$740; 1 got \$740, but under \$745; 1 got \$745, but under \$750; 1 got \$750, but under \$755; 1 got \$755, but under \$760; 1 got \$760, but under \$765; 1 got \$765, but under \$770; 1 got \$770, but under \$775; 1 got \$775, but under \$780; 1 got \$780, but under \$785; 1 got \$785, but under \$790; 1 got \$790, but under \$795; 1 got \$795, but under \$800; 1 got \$800, but under \$805; 1 got \$805, but under \$810; 1 got \$810, but under \$815; 1 got \$815, but under \$820; 1 got \$820, but under \$825; 1 got \$825, but under \$830; 1 got \$830, but under \$835; 1 got \$835, but under \$840; 1 got \$840, but under \$845; 1 got \$845, but under \$850; 1 got \$850, but under \$855; 1 got \$855, but under \$860; 1 got \$860, but under \$865; 1 got \$865, but under \$870; 1 got \$870, but under \$875; 1 got \$875, but under \$880; 1 got \$880, but under \$885; 1 got \$885, but under \$890; 1 got \$890, but under \$895; 1 got \$895, but under \$900; 1 got \$900, but under \$905; 1 got \$905, but under \$910; 1 got \$910, but under \$915; 1 got \$915, but under \$920; 1 got \$920, but under \$925; 1 got \$925, but under \$930; 1 got \$930, but under \$935; 1 got \$935, but under \$940; 1 got \$940, but under \$945; 1 got \$945, but under \$950; 1 got \$950, but under \$955; 1 got \$955, but under \$960; 1 got \$960, but under \$965; 1 got \$965, but under \$970; 1 got \$970, but under \$975; 1 got \$975, but under \$980; 1 got \$980, but under \$985; 1 got \$985, but under \$990; 1 got \$990, but under \$995; 1 got \$995, but under \$1000; 1 got \$1000, but under \$1005; 1 got \$1005, but under \$1010; 1 got \$1010, but under \$1015; 1 got \$1015, but under \$1020; 1 got \$1020, but under \$1025; 1 got \$1025, but under \$1030; 1 got \$1030, but under \$1035; 1 got \$1035, but under \$1040; 1 got \$1040, but under \$1045; 1 got \$1045, but under \$1050; 1 got \$1050, but under \$1055; 1 got \$1055, but under \$1060; 1 got \$1060, but under \$1065; 1 got \$1065, but under \$1070; 1 got \$1070, but under \$1075; 1 got \$1075, but under \$1080; 1 got \$1080, but under \$1085; 1 got \$1085, but under \$1090; 1 got \$1090, but under \$1095; 1 got \$1095, but under \$1100; 1 got \$1100, but under \$1105; 1 got \$1105, but under \$1110; 1 got \$1110, but under \$1115; 1 got \$1115, but under \$1120; 1 got \$1120, but under \$1125; 1 got \$1125, but under \$1130; 1 got \$1130, but under \$1135; 1 got \$1135, but under \$1140; 1 got \$1140, but under \$1145; 1 got \$1145, but under \$1150; 1 got \$1150, but under \$1155; 1 got \$1155, but under \$1160; 1 got \$1160, but under \$1165; 1 got \$1165, but under \$1170; 1 got \$1170, but under \$1175; 1 got \$1175, but under \$1180; 1 got \$1180, but under \$1185; 1 got \$1185, but under \$1190; 1 got \$1190, but under \$1195; 1 got \$1195, but under \$1200; 1 got \$1200, but under \$1205; 1 got \$1205, but under \$1210; 1 got \$1210, but under \$1215; 1 got \$1215, but under \$1220; 1 got \$1220, but under \$1225; 1 got \$1225, but under \$1230; 1 got \$1230, but under \$1235; 1 got \$1235, but under \$1240; 1 got \$1240, but under \$1245; 1 got \$1245, but under \$1250; 1 got \$1250, but under \$1255; 1 got \$1255, but under \$1260; 1 got \$1260, but under \$1265; 1 got \$1265, but under \$1270; 1 got \$1270, but under \$1275; 1 got \$1275, but under \$1280; 1 got \$1280, but under \$1285; 1 got \$1285, but under \$1290; 1 got \$1290, but under \$1295; 1 got \$1295, but under \$1300; 1 got \$1300, but under \$1305; 1 got \$1305, but under \$1310; 1 got \$1310, but under \$1315; 1 got \$1315, but under \$1320; 1 got \$1320, but under \$1325; 1 got \$1325, but under \$1330; 1 got \$1330, but under \$1335; 1 got \$1335, but under \$1340; 1 got \$1340, but under \$1345; 1 got \$1345, but under \$1350; 1 got \$1350, but under \$1355; 1 got \$1355, but under \$1360; 1 got \$1360, but under \$1365; 1 got \$1365, but under \$1370; 1 got \$1370, but under \$1375; 1 got \$1375, but under \$1380; 1 got \$1380, but under \$1385; 1 got \$1385, but under \$1390; 1 got \$1390, but under \$1395; 1 got \$1395, but under \$1400; 1 got \$1400, but under \$1405; 1 got \$1405, but under \$1410; 1 got \$1410, but under \$1415; 1 got \$1415, but under \$1420; 1 got \$1420, but under \$1425; 1 got \$1425, but under \$1430; 1 got \$1430, but under \$1435; 1 got \$1435, but under \$1440; 1 got \$1440, but under \$1445; 1 got \$1445, but under \$1450; 1 got \$1450, but under \$1455; 1 got \$1455, but under \$1460; 1 got \$1460, but under \$1465; 1 got \$1465, but under \$1470; 1 got \$1470, but under \$1475; 1 got \$1475, but under \$1480; 1 got \$1480, but under \$1485; 1 got \$1485, but under \$1490; 1 got \$1490, but under \$1495; 1 got \$1495, but under \$1500; 1 got \$1500, but under \$1505; 1 got \$1505, but under \$1510; 1 got \$1510, but under \$1515; 1 got \$1515, but under \$1520; 1 got \$1520, but under \$1525; 1 got \$1525, but under \$1530; 1 got \$1530, but under \$1535; 1 got \$1535, but under \$1540; 1 got \$1540, but under \$1545; 1 got \$1545, but under \$1550; 1 got \$1550, but under \$1555; 1 got \$1555, but under \$1560; 1 got \$1560, but under \$1565; 1 got \$1565, but under \$1570; 1 got \$1570, but under \$1575; 1 got \$1575, but under \$1580; 1 got \$1580, but under \$1585; 1 got \$1585, but under \$1590; 1 got \$1590, but under \$1595; 1 got \$1595, but under \$1600; 1 got \$1600, but under \$1605; 1 got \$1605, but under \$1610; 1 got \$1610, but under \$1615; 1 got \$1615, but under \$1620; 1 got \$1620, but under \$1625; 1 got \$1625, but under \$1630; 1 got \$1630, but under \$1635; 1 got \$1635, but under \$1640; 1 got \$1640, but under \$1645; 1 got \$1645, but under \$1650; 1 got \$1650, but under \$1655; 1 got \$1655, but under \$1660; 1 got \$1660, but under \$1665; 1 got \$1665, but under \$1670; 1 got \$1670, but under \$1675; 1 got \$1675, but under \$1680; 1 got \$1680, but under \$1685; 1 got \$1685, but under \$1690; 1 got \$1690, but under \$1695; 1 got \$1695, but under \$1700; 1 got \$1700, but under \$1705; 1 got \$1705, but under \$1710; 1 got \$1710, but under \$1715; 1 got \$1715, but under \$1720; 1 got \$1720, but under \$1725; 1 got \$1725, but under \$1730; 1 got \$1730, but under \$1735; 1 got \$1735, but under \$1740; 1 got \$1740, but under \$1745; 1 got \$1745, but under \$1750; 1 got \$1750, but under \$1755; 1 got \$1755, but under \$1760; 1 got \$1760, but under \$1765; 1 got \$1765, but under \$1770; 1 got \$1770, but under \$1775; 1 got \$1775, but under \$1780; 1 got \$1780, but under \$1785; 1 got \$1785, but under \$1790; 1 got \$1790, but under \$1795; 1 got \$1795, but under \$1800; 1 got \$1800, but under \$1805; 1 got \$1805, but under \$1810; 1 got \$1810, but under \$1815; 1 got \$1815, but under \$1820; 1 got \$1820, but under \$1825; 1 got \$1825, but under \$1830; 1 got \$1830, but under \$1835; 1 got \$1835, but under \$1840; 1 got \$1840, but under \$1845; 1 got \$1845, but under \$1850; 1 got \$1850, but under \$1855; 1 got \$1855, but under \$1860; 1 got \$1860, but under \$1865; 1 got \$1865, but under \$1870; 1 got \$1870, but under \$1875; 1 got \$1875, but under \$1880; 1 got \$1880, but under \$1885; 1 got \$1885, but under \$1890; 1 got \$1890, but under \$1895; 1 got \$1895, but under \$1900; 1 got \$1900, but under \$1905; 1 got \$1905, but under \$1910; 1 got \$1910, but under \$1915; 1 got \$1915, but under \$1920; 1 got \$1920, but under \$1925; 1 got \$1925, but under \$1930; 1 got \$1930, but under \$1935; 1 got \$1935, but under \$1940; 1 got \$1940, but under \$1945; 1 got \$1945, but under \$1950; 1 got \$1950, but under \$1955; 1 got \$1955, but under \$1960; 1 got \$1960, but under \$1965; 1 got \$1965, but under \$1970; 1 got \$1970, but under \$1975; 1 got \$1975, but under \$1980; 1 got \$1980, but under \$1985; 1 got \$1985, but under \$1990; 1 got \$1990, but under \$1995; 1 got \$1995, but under \$2000; 1 got \$2000, but under \$2005; 1 got \$2005, but under \$2010; 1 got \$2010, but under \$2015; 1 got \$2015, but under \$2020; 1 got \$2020, but under \$2025; 1 got \$2025, but under \$2030; 1 got \$2030, but under \$2035; 1 got \$2035, but under \$2040; 1 got \$2040, but under \$2045; 1 got \$2045, but under \$2050; 1 got \$2050, but under \$2055; 1 got \$2055, but under \$2060; 1 got \$2060, but under \$2065; 1 got \$2065, but under \$2070; 1 got \$2070, but under \$2075; 1 got \$2075, but under \$2080; 1 got \$2080, but under \$2085; 1 got \$2085, but under \$2090; 1 got \$2090, but under \$2095; 1 got \$2095, but under \$2100; 1 got \$2100, but under \$2105; 1 got \$2105, but under \$2110; 1 got \$2110, but under \$2115; 1 got \$2115, but under \$2120; 1 got \$2120, but under \$2125; 1 got \$2125, but under \$2130; 1 got \$2130, but under \$2135; 1 got \$2135, but under \$2140; 1 got \$2140, but under \$2145; 1 got \$2145, but under \$2150; 1 got \$2150, but under \$2155; 1 got \$2155, but under \$2160; 1 got \$2160, but under \$2165; 1 got \$2165, but under \$2170; 1 got \$2170, but under \$2175; 1 got \$2175, but under \$2180; 1 got \$2180, but under \$2185; 1 got \$2185, but under \$21